Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

Reconnaissance Survey Final Report

of

Hayes County, Nebraska

prepared for

Nebraska State Historical Society

State Historic Preservation Office

by

Save America's Heritage
John Kay - Principal Investigator
David Anthone - Asst. Principal Investigator
Robert Kay - Photographer
with
Historic Overview by Kathleen Fimple

March 1, 1991

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

NEBRASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
1500 "R" Street
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 471-4787

Dr. James A. Hanson
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

L. Robert Puschendorf
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Staff:

Carol Ahlgren:	Survey and Inventory
Barbara Epp:	Secretary/Receptionist
Teresa Fatemi:	Staff Assistant
Joni Gilkerson:	National Register Program
Greg Miller:	Review and Compliance
David Murphy:	Architect, Special Projects
L. Robert Puschendorf:	Grants and Sponsored Programs
Michael A. Rindone:	Restoration/Tax Incentives
Terry Steinacher:	Archeology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 42,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey

also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska - 68508
(402) 471-4787
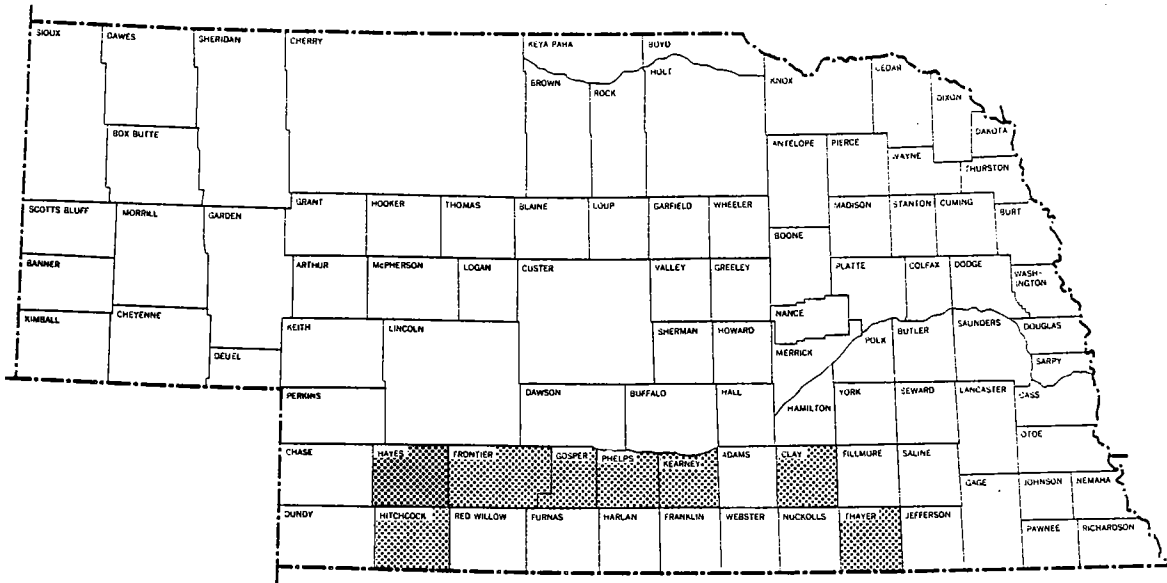
Republican Valley and Central Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska

State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to

conduct the Republican Valley and Central Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey

consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight southwest and south-central

Nebraska counties: Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Clay, and Thayer.

Initiated in September, 1990, the survey was completed in the summer of 1991. With the

completion of the eight-county project, the Republican Valley and Central Plains were the

fourth region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary

statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of

the historic material resources extant in the southwest and south-central Nebraska region.

Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of

historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Hayes County has accomplished

this goal by identifying a total of 41 historic properties considered eligible or

potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals,

several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the

identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to

or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of

knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Hayes County Historic

Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously

surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number

prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Hayes County Reconnaissance Survey

HAYES COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
HY00: Rural	99 (3)	356 (10)	7 (2)	123 (3)	21 (3)
HY01: Hamlet	16 (1)	29 (1)	0	3	0
HY02: Hayes Center	22	33	0	5	0
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED IN FY 1990-1991:	137 (4)	418 (11)	7 (2)	131 (3)	21 (3)
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	141	429	9	134	24

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 226.875 square miles (145,200 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF HAYES COUNTY
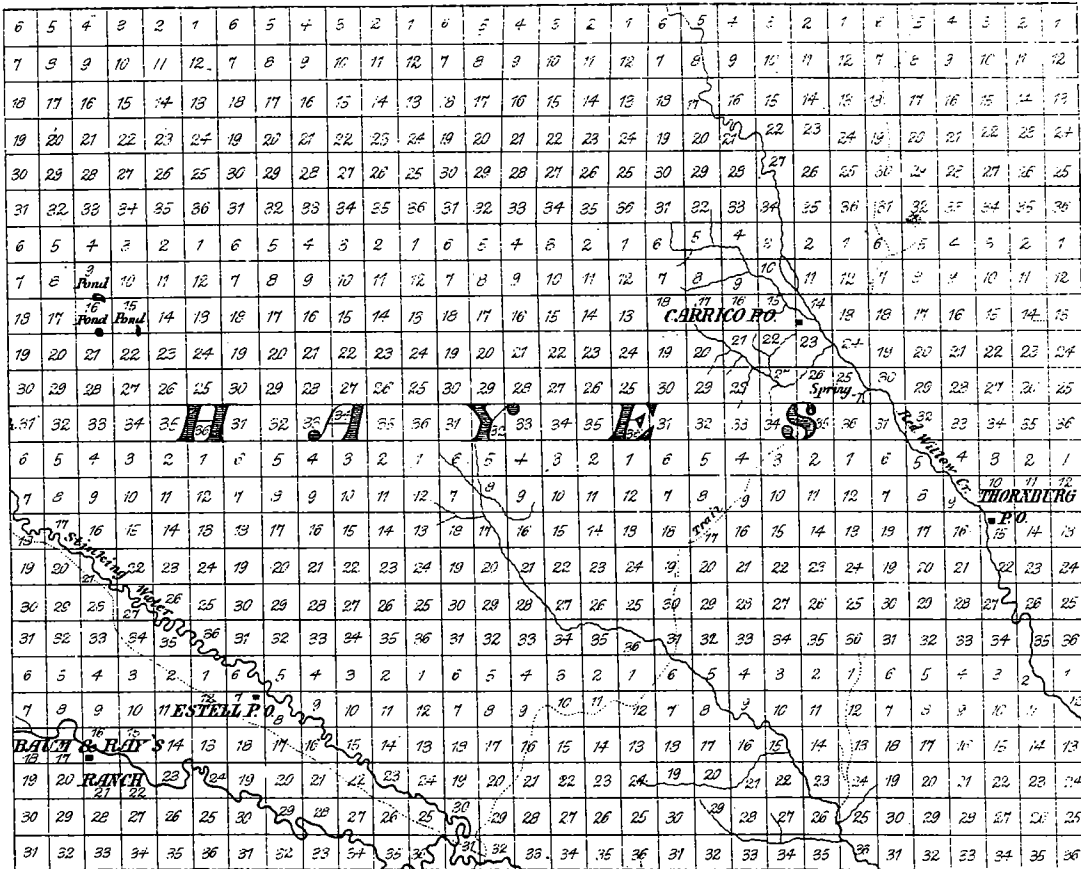
Fig. 1: Hayes County Atlas Map, circa 1910.

Physical Description

Hayes County is located in the southwestern portion of the state of Nebraska, less than fifty miles from both the Kansas and Colorado borders. It is one of many counties in the southern part of Nebraska that measures thirty miles wide (east to west) and twenty-four miles long (north to south). The total land area of Hayes County is 714 square miles. The overall appearance is one of hilly land, with elevations ranging from 2,750 to 3,300 feet.

Four types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, sand hills, plains, and dissected plains. Valley land is flat land located along the major

waterways, Frenchman Creek and Stinking Water Creek. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. In Hayes County the plains are located in the northwestern and north central parts of the county, straddling an area of sand hills. This sand hills land runs in a narrow band from the northern edge of the county south to the Stinking Water Creek. A second area of sand hills can be found in the northeastern corner of the county. Sand hills land is composed of hills of sand that are stabilized by a grass cover. The remainder of the county consists of dissected plains. These are old plains that have been eroded by water and wind, often with steep slopes and sharp ridge crests. The result is the hilly landscape that is most characteristic of this area.

Fig. 2:   Dissected Plains Topgraphy.

The county's primary drainage system is composed of tributaries of the Republican River. The two largest are Frenchman Creek and Stinking Water Creek, both running from

northwest to southeast across the southwestern corner of the county. Blackwood Creek, with its many tributaries, runs from north to south through the center of the county, while Red Willow Creek parallels it in the east.

The climate in Hayes County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the southwest portion of the state is 24.2 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 75.9 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation for the southwest is 18.87 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The average annual precipitation for the southwest is 18.87 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). The least amount of precipitation ever recorded in this area was 8.74 inches, and the greatest was 38.26 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid nineteenth-century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. Many of the village dwellers participated in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup Rivers, may have roamed into the area of Hayes County in search of buffalo. The largest groups of nomadic people in the western third of the state were the Dakota, Cheyenne, and Arapaho. They relied heavily upon the buffalo for food and other necessities of life and practiced little agriculture, although they did gather fruits, berries, and roots. In Hayes County the Cheyenne and Dakota found buffalo to hunt. However, the Battle of Summit Springs in Colorado in 1863, in which the Indians were defeated, cleared much of the Republican River valley for settlement by whites. In addition, by 1880 the buffalo

were nearly wiped out be white hunters and the nomadic hunters of the plains were reduced to dependency on government supplies for their survival.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth-century the primary white contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of the Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. Fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840's pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns

were platted almost immediately and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860's, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867 and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870's were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year of 1880 heralded a new decade--one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period

thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896 normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefited from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890's, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900's. If it survived the 1890's, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kincaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry, western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920's for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state effectively suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930's only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940's war once again resulted in unprecendented prosperity for Nebraska

farmers and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960's, particularly by small towns who were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered to the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980's brought corporate farming into the forefront and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from the corporations and the economy.

County History

One of the first groups of people to enter Hayes County were the soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry, led by General George A. Custer. The cavalry followed a route that would become a well-used military road. In the late 1860's Texas cattle ranchers began driving their cattle northward to the first available railhead. The first cattle drive across Hayes County took place in 1869. The drive, which originated in Texas and terminated at the Union Pacific railroad tracks in Ogallala, Nebraska, followed the Stinking Water Creek, eventually crossing it just west of the present day county line.

The first settlers in Hayes County were homesteaders who selected land on Red Willow Creek, near what was to be the Carrico post office. It is estimated that they first entered the county around 1870, although the first homestead filed was dated 1874. In 1872, one of the county's earliest and most well-recognized visitors arrived. Grand Duke Alexis, brother of the reigning czar of Russia, visited the area in order to hunt buffalo. The hunt took place on buffalo grounds located approximately eight miles northeast of present day Hayes Center. By 1875 agriculture settlement had spread to the southwestern portion of the county, along Frenchman Creek. Cattle ranchers, including John Delay who is credited with being the first cattlemen, utilized the grass of the buffalo grounds to fatten their cattle.

The next ten years were a time of building for Hayes County. In 1877 the county boundaries were officially defined. Settlers established a community down-stream from Carrico and just a few miles from the county line, which was called Thornburg. By 1880 post offices had been set up in Carrico, Thornburg, and Estelle, which was in the southwest part of the county on Stinking Water Creek. In 1884 Hayes County was officially organized. A new settlement sprang up near the middle of the county and was appropriately named Hayes Center. At the same time homesteaders also began taking up land in that vicinity. In an 1885 election Hayes Center was selected as the county seat, over challengers Estelle and La Forest. La Forest had only been recently established, and after the loss, moved most of its buildings to Hayes Center.

In 1890 Hayes County witnessed a new enterprise. The first water rights for irrigation were granted to W.D. Wildman for the Stinking Water and Frenchman Creeks, one mile north of the town of Palisade, which was located on the northern edge of Hitchcock County. A canal was built and named the Culbertson Ditch after a town in Hitchcock County. The name was later changed to the Frenchman Valley Canal. By 1890 a new town had been added to the list of settlements. Hudson was established in the southwest corner of the county on Frenchman Creek. The following year the county benefited from another new enterprise--the railroad. While the lines of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad did not actually enter the county, they did reach Palisade in 1891, and made the drive for supplies much shorter than the previous trip to Beverly and, before that, Culbertson (both in Hitchcock County). Eventually, the line did reach Hudson and was completed as far as Imperial, Nebraska.

As in most of the state of Nebraska, the 1890's were a time of trial for Hayes County. In addition to the unfavorable economic and agricultural conditions, the county courthouse burned in 1891. And in 1893 a large prairie fire, with a front 70 miles long, swept

through the southwest part of the state. While it burned through part of Hayes County, all of the towns were spared.

The dawn of a new century saw progress in Hayes County. A new courthouse and high school were both built in 1906. The Kincaid Act, offering 640 acres of land to homesteaders, helped to repopulate the county, which had suffered losses in the previous decade. Many of the small town post offices, however, were closed in Hayes County during the second decade of the twentieth-century, and declining wheat prices after World War I heralded the start of an agricultural depression and another rural exodus.

The many federal relief programs established by the government during the depression of the 1930's were put into action in Hayes County. In 1933 and 1934 the Civilian Conservation Corps dammed Willow Creek and built Camp Duke. This was the forerunner of Camp Hayes State Recreational Center--the present-day Hayes Center State Wildlife Management Area. The following year the Works Progress Administration built many small shelters along the county's highways and byways.

In 1935 the weather dealt the area another blow, when severe floods ravaged the Republican River Valley, including the smaller tributaries in Hayes County. Positive economic activity did take place, however, when the county established a cooperative in 1935, and completed an airfield east of Hayes Center in 1938.

During the war years, a prisoner of war camp was in operation within the county boundaries near the Vern Fisher farm. Immediately following the war rural electrification came to the Hayes Center area.

Development of Hayes County was hindered in the second half of the twentieth-century by the county's location relative to transportation lines. Only one rail line was located through a small portion of the southwest corner of the county. No major highway traversed the county. Only U.S. Route 6 passed through the extreme southwest corner, following the

path of the railroad. In fact, the county seat, Hayes Center, did not have an all weather highway servicing it until 1958. Businesses came and went during this period, and necessary construction and renovation continued, including an addition to the high school. One bright spot for the county was the increase irrigated crop land. From 25 wells in 1958, the number rose to 225 in the mid-1970's.

County Towns

Hamlet was established as a post office called Hudson in 1890. In 1904, due to a conflict with another post office named Hudson, the name was changed to Hamlet. In 1890 the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad surveyed a branch line from McCook, Nebraska to Holyoke, Colorado, that would pass through Hamlet. The line was built slowly, but eventually did cross through Hayes County, although it never reached Colorado. Its furthest point west was Imperial, Nebraska. The town population peaked in 1940 with 220 people, and despite its location on both the Burlington Northern Railroad and U.S. Highway 6, declined to a low of 74 in 1980.

Speculators platted the town of Hayes Center in 1885 in hopes of winning the county seat designation. Two rivals towns, La Forest and Estelle, were already established communities, but it was hoped that the new town's location in the middle of the county would appeal to the majority of the county residents. After several elections, Hayes Center was given the county seat title and its population immediately grew to 100. Growth was slow in the following decades, with the population reaching 210 in 1920 and peaking at 361 in 1950. Despite its size, the town did provide an assortment of goods and services, including an agricultural implement dealer, a physician, an attorney, and after the turn-of-the-century, a high school. In 1947 lines were finally laid for city water, bringing to an end the city's nickname of "the Windmill City" (so designated because not only did every

home have a windmill, but there was also a public windmill and tank in the center of Main Street). In the second part of the twentieth-century necessary improvements were made, including the building of a new courthouse and elementary school. Declines in agriculture and in rural areas, however, took their toll on Hayes Center and the population dropped to 231 in 1980.

Towns No Longer in Existence: (with approximate dates and loctions)

Carrico: 1896-1914; northeast

Eddy: 1888-1912; north central

Estelle: 1881-1981; southwest, on the south side of Stinking Water Creek; lost the election for county seat in 1885. Stone house and school, 3 miles north of Hamlet, are listed in the National Register of Historic Places (J.M. Daniel School and House).

Eureka: 1888-1912; central

Galena: 1886-1916; west central

La Forest: 1884-1885; lost the election for county seat in 1885; buildings were moved to Hayes Center

Lucille: 1890-1904; west central

Marengo: 1891-1935; northeast

Norris: 1904-1928; southeast

Rain: 1894-1919; west central

Robert: 1901-1930; north central

Strickland: 1887-1936; northwest

Thornburg: 1881-1930; east central

White: 1904-1939; northeast

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. Only one rural community has been identified to date in Hayes County.

Although a specific name was not attached to it, a Czech community was located in Thornburg Precinct in the eastern part of the county. The area was first settled in 1885, but centered on a Catholic church built in 1889. The parish was named Tasov after the Moravian hometown of the first parish priest. The name was changed to Sacred Heart Catholic Church in approximately 1908, and the original church was replaced in 1926.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Hayes County to be a typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture (see table). The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880's, declined in the dry 1890's, and again grew in the first three decades of the twentieth-century. After peaking in 1930, the population began a decline that continued through the subsequent decades.

The 1890 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign born persons in Hayes County were German, followed closely by Czechoslovakians. Each accounted for five percent of the total population. By 1900 these two groups had dropped to four and three percent respectively. Numbers of foreign born continued to decline in the twentieth-century.

Hayes County Population:

1880	119
1890	3,953
1900	2,708
1910	3,011
1920	3,327
1930	3,603
1940	2,958
1950	2,404
1960	1,919
1970	1,530
1980	1,356
1984	1,331

Bibliography

Baltensberger, Bradley H. Nebraska: A Geography. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, Inc., 1985.

Hayes County Bicentennial Committee. Hayes County Bicentennial Book. 1977.

Hayes County Cemetery Records: St. John's Lutheran Church Cemetery.

Hayes County cemetery Records: Sacred Heart Church Cemetery.

Nebraska Department of Economic Development. Nebraska Statistical Handbook. 1986-1987. Lincoln: 1987.

Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1976-1977. Lincoln: 1977.

Miller, Greg. "Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain, and Livestock Production." Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, 1990.

Olson, James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

Perkey, Elton A. Perkey's Nebraska Place Names. Lincoln: Nebraska State Historical Society, 1982.

Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design. These quantitative objectives consisted of:

A.   The recording of an estimated 165 properties in Hayes County at the completion of the survey.

B.   The coverage of approximately 208,000 acres (325 square miles) in Hayes County.

In addition, each street of the two extant Hayes County communities would be surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

C.   Identification of at least 20 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

D.   Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.

E.   Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which   contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey was generally successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of both Hayes County communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.
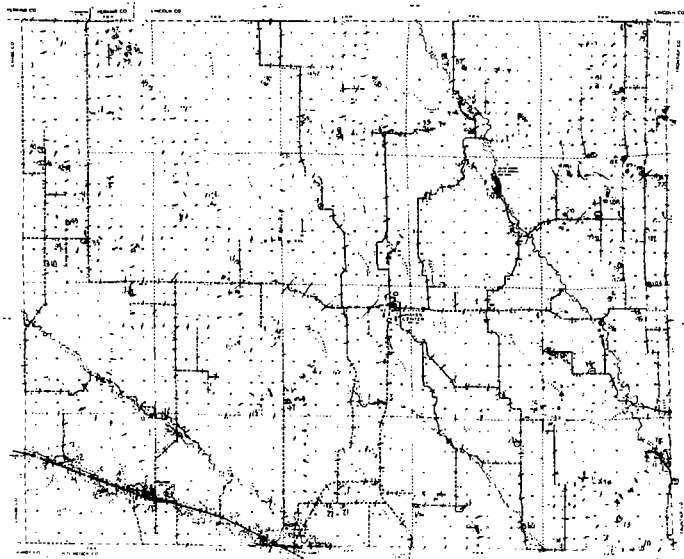
Fig. 3:   Hayes County rural survey map.

While the overall totals were somewhat lower than anticipated, the numbers produced by the survey still indicate the comprehensive nature of the project. A total of 577 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 137 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 145,200 acres (226.9 square miles) and identified 12 properties eligible and 41 potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Hayes County has produced a diverse collection of historic material resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context		# of Properties
02.00.	Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	7
02.01.01.	Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	2
02.03.01.	Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	1
04.02.	Government: Local	2
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, Relief Programs	1
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	1
06.01.01.	**Education: Rural Education**	3
07.06.	Diversion: Leisure and Recreation	1

A Topical Discussion and Preliminary Inventory of Hayes County Historic Properties

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. Properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. Properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Hayes County. In addition, those properties already listed on the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

Historic Context: **Religion**

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Hayes County identified nine (9) properties associated with the context of Religion which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition, one (1) property was previously surveyed and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (HY00-004: St. John's Evangelical-Lutheran Church).

Of the ten total religious properties, two (2) were identified as eligible for National Register listing. An additional two (2) properties were identified as potentially eligible. The following table outlines basic data regarding the Religion properties surveyed in Hayes County.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY00-035	C1900	ABAN. CHURCH & ELMER CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	P
HY00-049	C1900	ABAN.UNION MISSION CHURCH&CEM.	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	P
HY00-059	C1898	PLEASANT RIDGE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	10	0	02.3.1	C
HY00-063	C1910	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	10	1	02.3.1	C
HY00-093	C1900	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
HY00-095	C1908	EVERGREEN UNION CHURCH&PARSON.	02.00	4	0	1	2	02.1.4:1, 02.4.3	E
HY01-012	C1918	HAMLET UNION CHURCH PARSONAGE	02.00	2	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
HY00-041	C1910	ST JOHN'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01.01	0	1	0	2	02.3.1	C
HY00-092	1887,C1910	SACRED HEART CHURCH & CEMETERY	02.01.01	3	1	0	1	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	E
HY00-004	1925	ST JOHN'S EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03.01, 18.05	3	1	1	1	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	NRHP

While a larger number of religious properties exist within Hayes County, only the nine properties (in addition to HY00-004) listed above met the criteria necessary for reconnaissance level survey (see NESHPO Files: Research Design). Due to the nature of reconnaissance level survey, the association of the religious properties with their founding denominations is not always possible. Previous surveys in Nebraska have revealed that church buildings are often sold to other congregations following the disbanding of the founding denomination. However, preliminary research does suggest the association of three surveyed properties with verifiable denominations. The abandoned Union Mission Church and Cemetery (HY00-049) was founded by the Union Mission Association and served by Methodist and Congregational pastors, the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Cemetery (HY00-092) is clearly linked to the Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska (H.C.:02.01.01), and the Evergreen Union Church and Sunday School (HY00-095) has a colorful history involving assistance from

Methodist circuit riders, Missouri Synod Lutheran student pastors, and American Sunday

School Union missionaries.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-004 Rural
DATE: 1925-1926
RESOURCE NAME: St. John's Evan-Luth. Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type Church (02.1.4:1)
Cemetery (02.3.1)
DOE: National Register, 1985
Listed in the National Register in 1985, this
modest frame church building is significant as
a reflection of German immigrant life in rural
Hayes County during the early twenieth-century.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-095 Rural
DATE: C.1908
RESOURCE NAME: Evergreen Union Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type Church (02.1.4:1)
Parsonage (02.4.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite the 1942 relocation of the church
building from Maywood where it had served as a
pool hall, the church grounds and adjacent
Sunday School are important in the context of
rural religious worship.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-092 Rural
DATE: 1887, C.1910
RESOURCE NAME: Sacred Heart Church & Cemetery
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type Church (02.1.4:1)
Cemetery (02.3.1)
DOE: Eligible
Frame church with steeple and gable entry
porch. Significant as a well-preserved
religious complex serving rural Hayes County
during the early twentieth-century.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-035 Rural
DATE: C.1900
COMMON NAME: Aban. Church & Elmer Cemetery
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type Church (02.1.4:1)
Cemetery (02.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite deterioration, HY00-035 contributes to
the study of hall-type church buildings and
portrays the development of religious worship
in rural Hayes County.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-049 Rural
DATE: C.1900
RESOURCE NAME: Aban. Union Mission Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type Church (02.1.4:1)
Cemetery (02.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included in the Inventory as a contributing
example of religious worship in rural Hayes
County during the Development and Growth period
(1890-1920) and for portrayal of the hall-type
church building.

Historic Context: Government

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established

government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state,

or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses,

community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this

context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of

these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities.

The Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey identified three (3) buildings (HY01-015, HY02-018, HY01-005) with association to the Government context which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Pertinent information regarding the three properties associated with government in Hayes County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY01-015	C1915	FORMER HAMLET JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	P
HY02-018	C1910	FORMER HAYES COUNTY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	P
HY01-005	C1923	FORMER POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C

The former Hamlet Jail (HY01-015) and the former Hayes County Jail located on the courthouse grounds in Hayes Center (HY02-018) have been judged potentially eligible for National Register listing based on preliminary associations with the historic context of Local Government (H.C.: 04.02.) in Hayes County. The original use of these two buildings portrays early twentieth-century incarceration practice in the Republican Valley Region.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-015 Hamlet
DATE: C.1915
COMMON NAME: Former Hamlet Jail
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Jail (04.3.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Significant in the study of incarceration practices of the early twentieth-century and as a survivor of a rare property type.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-018 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Former Hayes County Jail
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Jail (4.3.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
The former County Jail is included in the
Inventory for its association with early
twentieth-century law enforcement and as a
rare surviving property type.
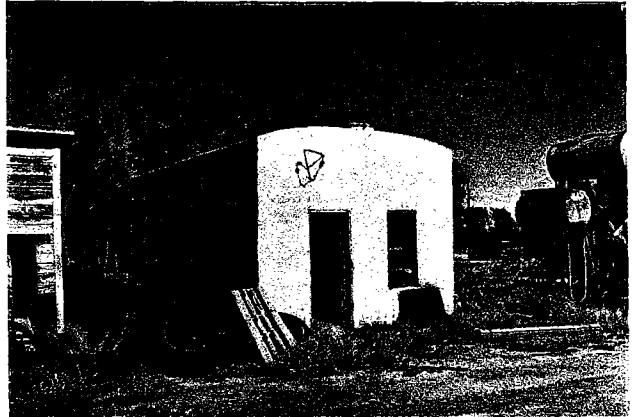
Historic Context: Association

The contextual theme of association refers to the institutionally patterned interaction among people. Association covers a large group of institutionalized affiliations including; fraternal, service, special interest, trade, political, religious, humanitarian, educational, social, and business organizations.

The Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey recorded one (1) property with relationship to the Association Historic Context: the I.O.O.F. Hall building in Hayes Center (HY02-007). Built in 1941, this building consists of a well-preserved, two-story brick commercial building with the hall occupying its second story.

The identification of association buildings is often difficult. The organizations of the smaller Republican Valley communities did not always build a separate structure used solely for their purposes. Instead, they often rented the second floor of an existing "Main Street" commercial building. Association buildings are often only identifiable in larger communities where greater membership and financial resources allowed the construction of separate structures used specifically by the association group. In addition, the continued existence of organizations has usually dictated the updating or "remodeling" of historically-built association buildings.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-007 Hayes Center
DATE: 1941
COMMON NAME: IOOF Hall/Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Association (05.02.06)
                 Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed Use Commercial (12.1.2)
DOE: Eligible
Excellent example of a mixed-use building type
containing retail space below and meeting
hall above. Significant as a contributor to
the development of Associations in Hayes County
and for the retention of historic integrity.

Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges, and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Hayes County recorded a total of three (3) properties associated with the context of education which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition, a fourth property (HY00-001: Estelle District #3 School) was surveyed in 1984 by the NESHPO and subsequently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. None of the three education proerties recorded in the 1990 survey have been judged eligible for National Register consideration. The four total education properties in the Hayes County database relate to the sub-context of Schooling (H.C: 06.01.) and Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01.). The following table outlines the pertinent data regarding these properties.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY02-017	1930, 1950	HAYES COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL/AUD.	06.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.4, 07.1.2	C
HY00-001	1886	DISTRICT #3 ESTELLE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	NRHP
HY00-019	C1900	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
HY00-040	1927	ABANDONED DISTRICT #34 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C

Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings surveys in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Hayes County fit into one of two distinct form types: a simple one-room frame hall-type building, or the larger-scale masonry building.

Predominantly found in the rural environs, Hayes County's one-room hall-type schools appear to have been constructed primarily between 1885 and 1910. These buildings are typically one-story rectangular-shaped structures with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in longitudinal orientation to the road. The school buildings recorded in Hayes County which fit this type are HY00-001 and HY00-019.

The second type of school building identified in NEHBS projects is the "modern" school which generally consists of larger scale brick masonry buildings found primarily in town locations. These buildings were generally built between 1915 and 1930 and consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block. One education property was recorded in Hayes County which portrays the "modern" school characteristics: HY02-017.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-001 Rural
DATE: 1884-1886
RESOURCE NAME: Estelle District #3 School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Hall Type School (06.3.1:1)
DOE: National Register 1985
Built by early Hayes County settler John Daniel between 1884 and 1886, this native limestone school is significant as a survivor of late nineteenth-century public education in rural Hayes County (See Historic Places, 1989).

Historic Context: Agriculture

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great

variety and importance to Nebraska.   As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the

economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and

livestock.   Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Hayes County was correspondent

to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers.   Consequently, documentation

of historic agricultural properties in Hayes County was an important and numerically

significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of eighty-three (83)

agriculture properties meeting the survey criteria were recorded in Hayes County. These 83

properties accounted for 457 contributing buildings, structures and objects. Among the 83

agriculture related properties in the Hayes County database, one (1) has been judged

eligible for National Register listing with an additional sixteen (16) properties

considered potentially eligible for such listing. These judgements are based on preliminary

survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material

resources for the state of Nebraska.   They portray the raw materials of a people and an

industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state.   The majority of

these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1890 to 1930. They

contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock

barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, and implement garages.

The continued existence of some of the farmsteads documented in Hayes County is,

however, doubtful.   In fact, 39% of the eighty-three agriculture properties recorded by

the survey consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the

Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.06.) and

High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production (H.C.: 08.07.). These two farming types were identified by the NESHPO as the predominant types of agriculture practised in Hayes County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). It should be noted however, that some rural buildings assigned to the Historic Context of Settlement may, with future research, be cross-referenced to one of the Agriculture Historic Contexts.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-031 Rural
DATE: 1896-1897
RESOURCE NAME: Samuel Sims Ranch
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Ranch (08.1)
DOE: Eligible
Included in the Inventory for the use of native stone construction and the ingenious gravity flow water system created for ice, cold storage, drinking and stock watering.
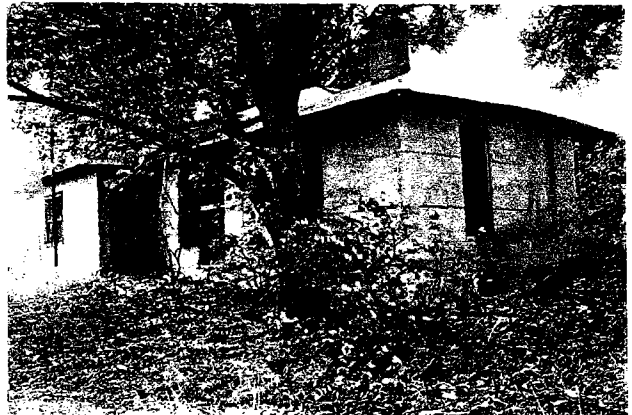
NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-012 Rural
DATE: C.1918
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.01)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame and cement house significant as a contributor to the multiple property research study of underground houses in Hayes County. One of 7 underground houses recorded during the first four county phase of the eight county survey project.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-021 Rural
DATE: C.1914
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Six contributing buildings reflect farm
practices common during the 1900-1919
Beginnings of Scientific Development and
Economic Prosperity period defined in the
Republican Valley Agriculture Historic Context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-022 Rural
DATE: C.1913
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite abandonment and deterioration,
this farm is potentially significant as a
representative of the 1900-1919 Beginnings of
Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity
period in Republican Valley farming.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-026 Rural
DATE: C.1916
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Primarily important for the large frame house
which dominates the farmstead and as a future
research Criterion D property.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-033 Rural
DATE: C.1915
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included as a representative farm from the
early 1900's. Five contributing buildings
reflect farming practices during the 1900-1919
Temporal Period defined by the Republican
Valley Agriculture Historic Context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-046 Rural
DATE: C.1927
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.0)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Nine contributing buildings reflect farm
practices common during the 1919-1930 Economic
Decline and Increased Mechanization period
defined in the Republican Valley Agriculture
Historic Context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-047 Rural
DATE: C.1919
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame and cement house significant as a
contributor to the multiple property research
study of underground houses in Hayes County.
One of 7 underground houses recorded during the
first four county phase of the eight county
survey project.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-051 Rural
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Primarily important as a Criterion D research property based on the presence of two adjacent early twentieth-century houses of identical form characteristics.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-061 Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Primarily important for the large frame banked livestock barn with gothic shaped roof which dominates the farmstead.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-073 Rural
DATE: C.1927
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Six contributing buildings reflect farm practices common during the 1919-1930 Economic Decline and Increased Mechanization period defined in the Republican Valley Agriculture Historic Context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-090 Rural
DATE: C.1906
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Visually obscurred from reconnaissance survey view. However, potentially noteworthy as a significant farm example from the 1900-1919 period defined in the Republican Valley Agriculture Historic Context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-097 Rural
DATE: C.1908
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included as a representative farm from the early 1900's. Five contributing buildings reflect farming practices during the 1900-1919 Temporal Period defined by the Republican Valley Agriculture Historic Context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-100 Rural
DATE: C.1900, C.1947
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Two periods of farm building construction are represented in this farm which contains five contributing buildings and two contributing structures.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-005   Rural
DATE: 1879-1881
RESOURCE NAME: John S. Daniel Homestead
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.06)
Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Rock and grout Homestead house on otherwise non-contributing farm. Significant as a locally rare survivor from the Expansion of Agriculture Land (1870-1900) Temporal Period defined in the Republican Valley farming context.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-039   Rural
DATE: C.1947
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame and cement house significant as a contributor to the multiple property research study of underground houses in Hayes County. One of 7 underground houses recorded during the first four county phase of the eight county survey project.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-055   Rural
DATE: C.1910
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.07)
Ethnic Groups (18.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Early twentieth-century vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with Swedish-American culture and High Plains Livestock, Cash Grain and Potato Production.

Historic Context: Processing

The context of Processing distinguishes processing industry from extractive and manufacturing industries and includes such activities as processing, preparation, and packaging. Examples of sub-topics include milling, dairy manufacturing, meat packing and bakeries. Of the eleven sub-contexts listed under Processing, all but one, blacksmithing, relate to the refinement of an agricultural product. Property types falling within this context include grist mills, breweries, lumber yards, and textile mills.

The Hayes County Historic Buildings Survey found one (1) property potentially associated with the context of Processing which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey: a combination creamery/house (HY01-016) located in Hamlet. The belief that this building historically functioned as a creamery is based on local oral sources and remains uncorroborated by other sources. However, without further research this property has therefore been associated with the Processing sub-context of the Dairy Industry in Nebraska (H.C.: 11.02.) and has been judged potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-016 Hamlet
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: Creamery/House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Processing (11.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Creamery (11.2.5.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame combination creamery and house included in the Inventory as a rare surviving example of small-scale agricultural processing founded during the early twentieth-century in Hamlet.

Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, gas stations, speciality stores and department stores.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Hayes County identified eight (8) Commerce related properties which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. All Commerce properties identified were deemed worthy of historic merit with three (3) properties eligible and five (5) properties potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Seven resources relate to the sub-context of Retail Commerce in the Republican Valley Region (H.C.: 12.02.06.). One property (HY01-003: Farmer's CO-OP Company) is associated with the sub-context of Cooperative Movements (H.C.: 12.05.03.). Pertinent information regarding the eight surveyed properties linked to Commerce in Hayes County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY01-007	C1925	FORMER GROCERY STORE	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
HY02-004	C1905	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	E
HY02-005	C1907	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
HY02-006	1932	ENYEART & ALEXANDER BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
HY02-008	C1907	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	E
HY00-028	C1889	FRMR GENERAL STORE/POST OFFICE	12.02.06, 04.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1.3, 04.1.6	E
HY01-008	C1926	FORMER COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.06, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
HY01-003	C1914	FARMERS CO-OP COMPANY	12.05.03	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 15.3.1	P

Main street commercial buildings accounted for all of the eight properties surveyed. These main street buildings can be categorized into two predominant types: the frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally

found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story, rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Hayes County for this type was from 1885 to 1910. The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial buildings or blocks, were generally found in the larger communities of the survey area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1915 and 1930, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-004 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1905
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible
One-story frame building important as a
well-preserved example of the false front
compositional type and significant for its role
in the economic development of Hayes Center
during the early twentieth-century.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-008 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1907
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Eligible
Included in the Inventory as an example of a
turn-of-the-century false front commercial
building and for association with sole
proprietor retail commerce in Hayes Center.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-028 Rural
DATE: C.1889
COMMON NAME: Former General Store/Post Office
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
Federal Government (04.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: General Store (12.1.1.3)
Post Office (04.1.6)
DOE: Eligible
Despite its deteriorated and abandoned condition, this false front building is significant as a locally rare survivor of the once popular rural General Store/Post Office property type.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-007 Hamlet
DATE: C.1925
COMMON NAME: Former Grocery Store
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Now serving as the Hamlet Town Hall, this brick commercial building was purportedly constructed as a grocery store. Considered significant for contributions to Retail Commerce during the Spurious Economic Growth Period (1920-1929).

**NEHBS NUMBER:** HY02-005 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1907
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite alterations, this one-story false front commercial building is significant for association with retail commerce during the Settlement and Expansion period in Hayes County.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-006 Hayes Center
DATE: 1932
RESOURCE NAME: Enyeart & Alexander Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Building (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story brick double-wide commercial building
judged significant as a rare example of "Main
Street" architecture constructed during the
Great Depression era (1929-1941).

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-008 Hamlet
DATE: C.1926
COMMON NAME: Former Commercial Garage
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.06)
                 Transportation (13.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Commercial Garage (13.3.3.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story, brick commercial garage with
corbelled parapet cornice. Significant
contributor to Retail Commerce and Transportion
during the Development and Growth Period in
Hayes County.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-003 Hamlet
DATE: C.1914
RESOURCE NAME: Farmer's CO-OP Company
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
                 Office Building (15.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story false front supply store and scale
office. Included in the Inventory as an
important example of Cooperative Movement
buildings constructed during the early
twentieth-century.

Historic Context: Communications

The context of Communication is defined as the transfer of information from location to location or from individual to individual. This includes communications transmitted through the means of telegraph, telephone, television, postal service, newspaper, and radio. Buildings which fit this context include post offices, telephone offices and exchanges, newspaper printers, and radio-television stations.

The reconnaissance survey of Hayes County recorded two (2) properties associated with the context of Communications. The Times-Republican building in Hayes Center (HY02-003) and the former telephone exchange building in Hamlet (HY01-017). The Times-Republican building has been included in the Preliminary Inventory as a resource eligible for National Register consideration. Consisting of a one-story frame false-front structure, the Times-Republican building reflects the importance given to small town newspaper publishing during the early twentieth-century. The following table outlines pertinent data regarding the two Communication properties.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG. SITE STRU.OBJ.				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY02-003	C1907	TIMES-REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER	14.02	1	0	0	0	14.2.1	E
HY01-017	C1915	FORMER TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	14.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 14.1.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-003 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1907
RESOURCE NAME: Times-Republican Buildinng
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Communication (14.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Newspaper Presses (14.2.1)
DOE: Eligible
One-story frame building considered significant for historic association with the development of newspaper communication in Hayes County and as a well-preserved example of false-front compositional type buildings.
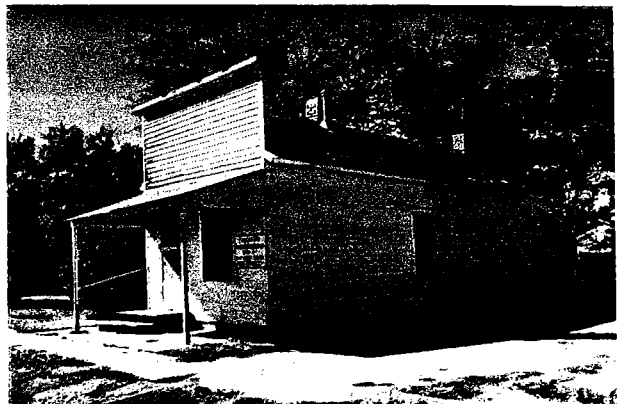
Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities.   This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief.   Private professional services are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Hayes County identified three (3) Service properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria.   Among the three properties, one has been judged potentially eligible for National Register listing.   The potentially eligible property, Farmer's Merchant Bank (HY01-006) located in Hamlet, is significant for associations with the sub-context of The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920) as defined by the NESPHO (See Historic Contexts: A Topical Listing, NESPO).   Important information regarding the three surveyed properties is outlined below.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	RESOURCE/COMMON NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY02-016	C1929	HAYES CENTER WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
HY01-006	C1919	FARMER'S MERCHANT BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
HY01-004	C1922	STATE BANK OF HAMLET	15.05.04	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-006   Hamlet
DATE: C.1919
RESOURCE NAME: Farmer's Merchant Bank
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.03)
PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Built during the twilight of the Age of Main Street Banking, this one-story brick building was purportedly constructed as the Farmer's Merchant Bank and now serves as the Hamlet Post Office.

Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land.   This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

This contextual topic contained the second greatest number of documented historic properties ·within Hayes County following the Agriculture context.   Of the 141 total properties meeting the criteria for reconnaissance level survey in Hayes County, 24 or 17% fall within the context of Settlement. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Hayes County. However, one (1) property has already been listed to the National Register and six (6) have been deemed potentially eligible for National Register listing.

The retention of historic integrity that these twenty-four properties displayed was quite varied.   In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house-whether in an urban or a rural setting-is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter.   Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) for Hayes County was no exception: 106 houses were documented, or 24.7% percent of all the county's contributing buildings.   Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex;

variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such a log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two room, frame houses with simple porches.

The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

Hayes County House Type Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic residences. Once houses are documented, the information is then analyzed to

determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The residential properties documented in the Hayes County survey are represented by thirty-three (33) different types in 106 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these thirty-three types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the thirty-three individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While thirty-three different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 106 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, three types (S.14, S.8, and S.26) account for 26.4% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 80.2% of all Hayes County houses fit into one of only three dominant families. The numerically significant house types documented in Hayes County are illustrated on pages 51 through 53.
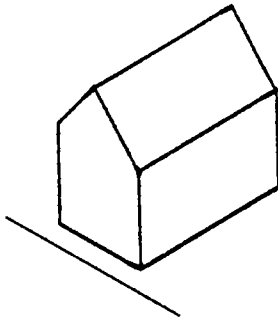
Family #1

This family, composed of six various types, represents 34.9% of all Hayes County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street. Of the six combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.14 (13.2%) and S.6 (9.4%).
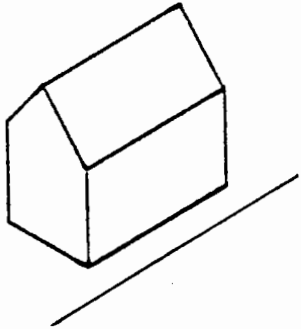
Family #2

This family, composed of eight various types, represents 32.1% of all Hayes County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the latitudinal orientation (verses the longitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the eight different combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.13 (7.6%) and S.8 (6.6%).
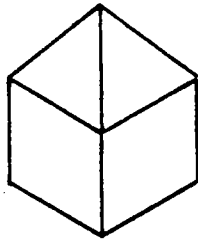
Family #3

This family, composed of three various types, represents 13.2% of all Hayes County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the three combinations comprising this family, two types appeared most frequently: S.26 (6.6%), S.27 (4.7%).

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-002 Rural
DATE: 1876-1881
RESOURCE NAME: J.M. Daniel Stone House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
                                    Agriculture (08.06)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
Post Office (04.2.3), General Store (12.1.1:3)
DOE: National Register, 1985
Two-story limestone house constructed between
1876-1881 by early Hayes County settler John M.
Daniel. Also serving as the Post Office and
General Store for the community of Estelle,
this building is significant as a rare survivor
from the Settlement and Expansion period.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY00-018 Rural
DATE: C.1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame and cement house significant as a
contributor to the multiple property research
study of underground houses in Hayes County
and as a locally rare survivor from the period
of Settlement and Expansion (1867-1890) in
Nebraska.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY01-010 Hamlet
DATE: C.1910, C.1920
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Abandoned farm containing six contributing
buildings located on the north edge of Hamlet.
Primarily included in the Inventory for the
presence of a frame and cement underground
house.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-002 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1915
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite alterations to historic integrity,
this early twentieth-century frame house is
included in the Inventory as a Criterion D
future research property.
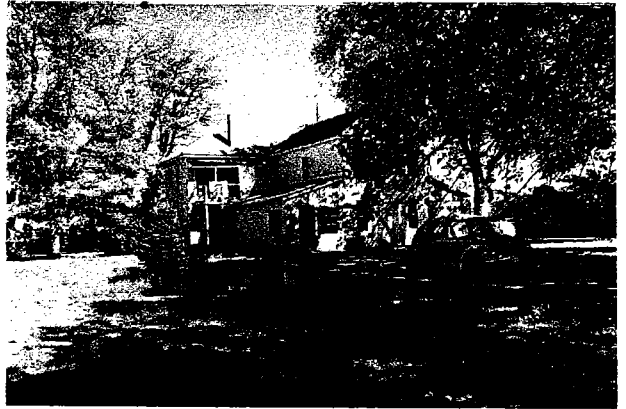
NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-011 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1919
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame house retaining a high degree
of historic integrity and indicative of the
popular Craftsman style commonly built during
the end of the Development and Growth period in
Hayes County.

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-013 Hayes Center
DATE: C.1917
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Brick and stucco house significant as an
example of the bungalow style popularized
during the Spurious Economic Growth period of
the 1920's (See Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989).

NEHBS NUMBER: HY02-019   Hayes Center
DATE: C.1940
COMMON NAME: Underground House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Frame and cement house significant as a
contributor to the multiple property research
study of underground houses in Hayes County.
This particular building example was the most
recent example of the underground house type
recorded by the survey.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers.

These surveys provide an excellent preview of extant historic resources in Nebraska, but

should be viewed only as the beginning of more extensive research efforts.   The purpose of

the recommendations for future work is to guide these efforts towards the buildings of

potential historic significance within Hayes County.

Throughout the duration of the Hayes County survey, random observations were recorded

regarding historic context themes which appeared potentially significant based on their

extant material resources.   The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then

combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine

recommendations for future work.   These recommendations include National Register

nominations of the properties presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 28-68),

suggestions for further Historic Context development, research questions, and potential

Multiple Property projects.

Potential Historic Context Reports

Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.06.) was identified by the NESHPO as one of two predominant types of agriculture practised in Hayes County. This context report was developed in 1990 by the NESHPO and served as a vital reference in determining the qualification of properties for reconnaissance level recordation. However, due to a lack of survey data, the current form of the report does not include discussion regarding property types. Now that the survey is complete and the Agriculture database contains approximately 457 contributing resources, it is our recommendation that a discussion of Republican Valley General Farming, Cash Grain and Livestock Production property types be integrated into the existing report.

The second type of farming evident in Hayes County is High Plains Cash Grain, Livestock and Potato Production (H.C.: 08.07.). This method is confined to the northern one-third of rural Hayes County and is implemented to a greater degree in those counties to the north and west (Chase, Perkins, Deuel, Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne and Kimball). The Historic Context Report for this farming region has yet to be written and it becomes apparent that, with each survey, the need for the development of this report becomes greater.

The development of historic context reports relative to ethnic groups in Hayes County is also worthy of recommendation. The most numerically significant foreign-born immigrant groups to settle in Hayes County were German-Americans (H.C.: 18.05.01.) followed closely by Czech-Americans (H.C.: 18.05.05.).

In addition, three Settlement related contexts appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Hayes County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.), Land Ownership: The Homestead Act, 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.), and Land Ownership: The Kinkaid Act, 1904 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to

these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 32-38) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 46-55).

Underground houses in the Republican Valley Region

The development of the Settlement related contexts should address specific research questions raised through analysis of the survey data. In addition to the research questions inherent in the development of historic contexts mentioned above, the survey team found the collection of underground houses in Frontier and Hayes County worthy of further research. A total of twelve underground houses in these counties met the criteria for reconnaissance survey and are included in the NEHBS database. This total does not include the underground houses within each county that lacked the historic integrity necessary for recordation.

Fig. 4: Undergound houses in Hayes County, (L: HY00-018, C.1910; R: HY02-019, C.1940)

There appears to be a legacy of sorts regarding the construction of underground houses in these counties. Starting in the early twentieth-century, these dwellings faded in and out of popularity on a fifteen to twenty year cycle. The first of these brief periods of popularity occurred during the early stages (1900-1910) of the Development and Growth period in the Republican Valley region. Underground houses dating to this era were not

large in number and only two examples were recorded: HY00-018, and HY01-010. Due to their considerable age and threatened existence, these houses are considered the most significant of the underground dwellings recorded in the region. They portray the more crude and simple beginning of the underground house type and are characterized by large-aggregate poured cement foundations supporting short frame walls and gable or hip roofs. The primary . motivation for building such a house was purely economic. An inexpensive method of house building was crucial to the immigrant settlers who established small rural farms and brought little in financial resources. In some cases, the use of below-grade dwellings may derive further significance through association with Kinkaid Act Settlement (H.C.: 16.01.).

The second era of underground house construction recorded in the region occurred approximately 1920. Four properties dating to this time were recorded in Hayes and Frontier counties: HY00-012, HY00-047, FT01-005 and FT01-044. These examples are associated with the end (1915-1920) of the Development and Growth period in the region and consist of more refined versions of the basic underground house type mentioned above. Finally , responding to the severe economic stresses of the Depression-era (1929-1941), the underground house type was again used as an inexpensive alternative to traditional home design. Six examples of Depression-era underground houses were recorded in Hayes and Frontier counties: HY00-039, HY00-046, HY02-019, FT00-025, FT00-054, and FT01-044. While the underground house did enjoy periods of limited popularity, it never joined the mainstream of vernacular domestic building. They were more likely viewed as an inexpensive alternative solution to other more traditional vernacular homes.

Conclusion

It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late.
America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past

while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buidings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Republican Valley and Central Plains region was preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Hayes County Town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

HY00: HAYES COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
HY00-001	1886	DISTRICT #3 ESTELLE SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	NRHP
HY00-002	1876-1881	J.M. DANIEL STONE HOUSE	16.05, 08.06	6	1	2	2	08.1, 04.2.3, 12.1	NRHP
HY00-003	C1885	FORMER HOMESTEAD SHACK	08.06, 16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-004	1925	ST JOHN'S EVANG. LUTH. CHURCH	02.03.01, 18.05	3	1	1	1	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	NRHP
HY00-005	1879-1881	JOHN S. DANIEL HOMESTEAD	08.06, 16.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
HY00-006	C1913	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-007	C1914	FARM	08.06	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-008	C1912	FARM	08.06	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-009	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-010	C1916	FARMHOUSE	08.06	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-011	C1914	FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-012	C1918	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY00-013	C1909	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	3	0	08.1	C
HY00-014	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-015	C1925	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-016	C1924	FARM	08.06	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
HY00-017	C1909	FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-018	C1910	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
HY00-019	C1900	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
HY00-020	C1916	FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-021	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	3	0	08.1	P
HY00-022	C1913	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	2	0	08.1	P
HY00-023	C1928	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-024	C1927	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-025	C1912	FARM	08.06	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-026	C1916	FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY00-027	C1914	SCHROEDER CATTLE COMPANY	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-028	C1889	FRMR GENERAL STORE/POST OFFICE	12.02.06, 04.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1.3, 04.1.6	E
HY00-029	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-030	C1914	FARM	08.06	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-031	1896-1897	SAMUEL SIMS RANCH	08.06	5	0	8	0	08.1	E
HY00-032	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-033	C1915	FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY00-034	C1913	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-035	C1900	ABAN. CHURCH & ELMER CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	P
HY00-036	C1911,1928	REUTER FARM	08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-037	C1948	FARM	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-038	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-039	C1947	FARM	08.07	1	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY00-040	1927	ABANDONED DISTRICT #34 SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
HY00-041	C1910	ST JOHN'S CATHOLIC CEMETERY	02.01.01	0	1	0	2	02.3.1	C
HY00-042	C1922	FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-043	C1915	FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-044	C1915	FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-045	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-046	C1927	FARM	08.06	9	0	3	0	08.1	P
HY00-047	C1919	FARM	08.06	4	0	2	0	08.1	P
HY00-048	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-049	C1900	ABAN. UNION MISSION CHURCH & CEM.	02.00	1	1	0	0	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	P
HY00-050	C1936	PICNIC SHELTER	07.06.02.02	1	0	0	0	07.5.1.1.1	C
HY00-051	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	1	08.1	P
HY00-052	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-053	C1900	ABAN. PUMP/WELL HOUSE	08.07	1	0	0	1	09.3.2.1.1	C
HY00-054	C1924	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	12	0	1	1	08.1	C
HY00-055	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.07, 18.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY00-056	C1914	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-057	C1889	HARVEY BECK SOD HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1, 11.4.3:1	C
HY00-058	C1915	FARM	08.07	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-059	C1898	PLEASANT RIDGE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	10	0	02.3.1	C
HY00-060	C1916	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	0	0	08.1, 16.5.1:3.1	C
HY00-061	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	2	0	08.1	P
HY00-062	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	1	0	1	1	08.1	C
HY00-063	C1910	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	10	1	02.3.1	C
HY00-064	C1926	FORMER FARMSTEAD	08.06	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-065	C1910	LOAFING SHED	08.06	1	0	0	0	08.1.08	C
HY00-066	C1912	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	2	0	2	0	08.1	C
HY00-067	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	1	1	08.1	C
HY00-068	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-069	C1915	FARM	08.06	7	0	3	1	08.1	C
HY00-070	C1928	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1, 16.5.1:5.2	C
HY00-071	C1919	FARM	08.06	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-072	C1914	FARM	08.06	7	0	2	1	08.1	C
HY00-073	C1927	FARM	08.06	6	0	3	0	08.1	P
HY00-074	C1910	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-075	C1911	FARM	08.06	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-076	C1915	FARM	08.06	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-077	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	1	0	1	1	08.1	C
HY00-078	C1913	BROWN RANCH	08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-079	C1905	HOUSE	08.07	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-080	C1915	FARM	08.07	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
HY00-081	C1915	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-082	C1905	ABANDONED CELLAR	16.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.06	C
HY00-083	C1920	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-084	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	3	0	1	1	08.1	C
HY00-085	C1907	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.06	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RRESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY00-086	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-087	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.07	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-088	C1919	DOYLE RANCH	08.07	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-089	C1910	FARM	08.06	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-090	C1906	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY00-091	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.06	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY00-092	1887,C1910	SACRED HEART CHURCH & CEMETERY	02.01.01	3	1	0	1	02.1.4:1, 02.3.1	E
HY00-093	C1900	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
HY00-094	C1918	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY00-095	C1908	EVERGREEN UNION CHURCH & PARSON.	02.00	4	0	1	2	02.1.4:1, 02.4.3	E
HY00-096	C1919	FARM	08.06	4	0	2	1	08.1	C
HY00-097	C1908	FARM	08.06	5	0	2	1	08.1	P
HY00-098	C1927	FARM	08.06	5	0	2	1	08.1	C
HY00-099	C1927	FARM	08.06	9	0	1	1	08.1	C
HY00-100	C1900,1947	FARM	08.06	5	0	1	1	08.1	P
HY00-101	C1908	FARM	08.06	7	0	2	1	08.1	C
HY00-102	C1919	HOUSE	08.06	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

HY01: HAMLET, HAYES COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY01-001	C1910	C.B.& Q. DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
HY01-002	C1928	FARM	16.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
HY01-003	C1914	FARMERS CO-OP COMPANY	12.05.03	1	0	0	0	12.1.1, 15.3.1	P
HY01-004	C1922	STATE BANK OF HAMLET	15.05.04	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
HY01-005	C1923	FORMER POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C
HY01-006	C1919	FARMER'S MERCHANT BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
HY01-007	C1925	FORMER GROCERY STORE	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
HY01-008	C1926	FORMER COMMERCIAL GARAGE	12.02.06, 13.03	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	P
HY01-009	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY01-010	C1910,1920	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
HY01-011	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY01-012	C1918	HAMLET UNION CHURCH PARSONAGE	02.00	2	0	0	0	02.4.3	C
HY01-013	C1925	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
HY01-014	C1926	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY01-015	C1915	FORMER HAMLET JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	P
HY01-016	C1905	COMBINATION CREAMERY/HOUSE	11.02	1	0	0	0	11.1.5.2	P
HY01-017	C1915	FORMER TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	14.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1, 14.1.1	C

HY02: HAYES CENTER, HAYES COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
HY02-001	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-002	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
HY02-003	C1907	TIMES-REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER	14.02	1	0	0	0	14.2.1	E
HY02-004	C1905	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	E
HY02-005	C1907	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
HY02-006	1932	ENYEART & ALEXANDER BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
HY02-007	1941	IOOF HALL/COMMERCIAL BUILDING	05.02.06, 12.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	E
HY02-008	C1907	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1	E
HY02-009	C1940	MILLER THEATER/COMMERCIAL BLDG	07.07, 12.02.06	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
HY02-010	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-011	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
HY02-012	C1909	FORMER HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-013	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
HY02-014	C1940	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-015	C1929	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-016	C1929	HAYES CENTER WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2	C
HY02-017	1930, 1950	HAYES COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL/AUD.	06.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.4, 07.1.2	C
HY02-018	C1910	FORMER HAYES COUNTY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	P
HY02-019	C1940	UNDERGROUND HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
HY02-020	C1924	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-021	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
HY02-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

GLOSSARY

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late

nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting

general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic

features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication

"Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate   1870-1890
A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne   1880-1900
A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910
This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival   1880-1920
These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival   1880-1930
A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910
An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

GLOSSARY

Shingle   1890-1920
Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

Neo-Classical Revival   1900-1920
Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns.   Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival   1900-1920
The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches.   Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival   1900-1930
A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices.   The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash.   The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival   1900-1920
These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches.   Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie   1900-1930
This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site.   Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide over-hanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period   1920-1930
Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic   1930-1940
Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons.   Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

Bibliography

Andreas, A.T. History of the State of Nebraska. Chicago, IL: The Western Historical
Company, 1882.

Dick, Everett. Conquering the Great American Desert. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska
Press, 1977.

Fitzpatrick, Lillian Linder. Nebraska Place-Names. University of Nebraska Studies in
Languages, Literature and Criticism, No. 6 Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1936.

Garey, L.F. Factors Determining Type-of-Farming Areas in Nebraska. University of Nebraska,
College of Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin 299. Lincoln, NE: University of
Nebraska, 1936.

Harris, Cyril M. Illustrated Dictionary of Historic Architecture. New York, N.Y.: Dover
Publications, 1977.

Hedges, Harold and F.F. Elliott. Types of Farming in Nebraska. University of Nebraska,
College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin 244. Lincoln, NE: University of
Nebraska, 1930.

Jennings, Jan. American Vernacular Architecture 1870-1940. New York, N.Y.: Van Nostrand
Reinhold, 1988.

Kniffen, Fred B. "Louisiana House Types," in the Annals of the Association of American
Geographers. Vol. 26 no. 4, Dec. 1936.

Mattes, Merrill J. The Great Platte River Road. Lincoln, NE: Nebraska State Historical
Society Publications, Vol. 25, 1969.

Marshall, Howard W. Folk Architecture in Little Dixie. Columbia, MO: University of
Missouri Press, 1981.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York, N.Y.: CNOPS:
Distributed by Random House, 1984.

Murphy, David R. "Rationale and Formulation of a Supratypology for Vernacular Houses," in
Thomas Carter and Bernard L. Herman (eds.) Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture
III. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1985.

_____ "Preliminary Considerations Toward a Supratypology for American Houses,"
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE: July, 1985.

Nebraska Legislative Council. Nebraska Blue Book. 1930. Lincoln, NE: 1931.

_____. Nebraska Blue Book. 1987-1988. Lincoln, NE: 1988.

Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office, "Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical
Listing," Lincoln, NE: 1989.

68

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey--Final Report of Antelope County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: August, 1990.

_____ Final Report Of Morrill County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: March, 1990.

_____ Final Report of Cedar County, Nebraska. Save America's Heritage, Lincoln, NE: June, 1988.

Nebraska State Historical Society. Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: NEBRASKAland Magazine, Vol. 67, Jan. 1989.

Nebraska State Historical Society. Archives, Microfilm Collection. 1500 R Street, Lincoln, NE: 1991.

_____. Archives, Photograph Collection. 1500 R Street,

Olson, James C. History of Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1966.

Potter, James E. U.S. Government Land Laws in Nebraska, 1894-1904. Nebraska State Historical Society Bulletin No. 14.

Reynolds, Arthur. "The Kinkaid Act and its Effects on Western Nebraska." Agricultural History. Vol. 23: 20-27: University of Nebraska, 1949.

Sheldon, Addison E. Land Systems and Land Policies in Nebraska. Nebraska State Historical Society Publication, Vol. XXII. Lincoln, NE: 1936.

Spafford, R.R. Farm Types in Nebraska, As Determined by Climatic, Soil and Economic Factors. University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture Experimental Station Bulletin No. 15. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska, 1919.

Stevenson, Katherine C. and H. Ward Jandl, Houses by Mail. A guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck, and Company. Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.

Sweedlum, Verne S. "A History of the Evolution of Agriculture in Nebraska 1870-1930". A Masters Thesis, unpublished, University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture, 1940.

Upton, Dell and John Michael Vlach. Common Places. Readings in American Vernacular Architecture. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1986.

Wheeler, Wayne. An Almanac of Nebraska: Nationality, Ethnic and Racial Groups. Omaha, NE: Park Brownell Press, 1975.

Williams, James H. and Doug Murfield. Agricultural Atlas of Nebraska. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1977.